The senate has approved $200 million of the President's $225 million request for the development loan fund to help underdeveloped countries with large scale capital investments. This is a supplemental request to be spent between now and July.

The house earlier approved the figure of $100 million. Conference committee will probably come up with a $150 million compromise.

The President has asked for $700 million to be spent during the fiscal year beginning July 1. At recent mutual security hearings more and more groups have gone on record favoring the development loans. Chances are good that the total appropriation will pass.

Congressman Leonard Wolf of Iowa has introduced a joint resolution (HJ Res. 338) in the House of Representatives declaring Good Friday in each year to be a legal holiday.

In introducing the resolution, Congressman Wolfe said he felt "that Good Friday is as important in the life of Christian religion as Christmas."

The resolution has been referred to the judiciary committee, chaired by Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York.

The Rev. John J. Hicks has become the first Negro to be elected to public office in St. Louis. He is pastor of the Union Memorial church of St. Louis, and finished second in a field of ten candidates for the city Board of Education with 46,512 votes. He already holds an appointive position as a member of the St. Louis Fair Employment Practices commission. See story on page seven.

The postal operations subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service committee began extensive hearings on the general subject of sending obscene literature through the mails. See story page 12.

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AUDIO VISUALS

Russia—produced in 1958 by Julien Bryan, 24 min., color, rental $10, International Film Foundation, 1 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. or International Film Bureau, 57 E. Jackson, Chicago 4, Ill.

Pictures from the Czarist era by an unknown news photographer open the film. Fifty years later there is housing, agriculture, industry, food markets and government stores. It depicts the work of highschool and university students, scientific research, a Christmas day religious procession, and American and Russian college students at summer camp.—HW

Russian Life Today—produced in 1958 by Bailey Films, 21 min., black and white or color, rental $10 color or $5 black and white from Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 De Longpre Avenue, Hollywood 28, Calif.

The diversity of the peoples and areas of Russia and their lives in the cities and on farms. Including religion, industry, education and culture plus visits to local markets, factories and resorts, as well as to a Russian home.—HW

A Look Inside Russia—produced in 1955 by the University of Nebraska, 20 min., color, rental $7 from World Affairs Center for the US, United Nations Plaza at 47th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

A US agricultural delegation visits Moscow and the Ukraine, examining markets, the rebuilding of Stalingrad, an experimental station and exhibitions of farm produce and machinery.
—HW

PAMPHLETS

A Nation Of Immigrants—by John F. Kennedy, Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., or its nearest regional office, 50 cents.

This new pamphlet fills a real need by surveying past immigration to the US. It analyzes the forces and motives that caused it, examines the contributions of the immigrants and reviews critically and constructively our present immigration policies.

It is especially significant that the author is a US senator and a leading candidate for the presidency. The pamphlet is accompanied by a large colorful ethnographic map.—HW

The Word of God In The Nuclear Age—study papers on the relation of the Christian gospel to the crisis of nuclear power, Church Peace Mission, 50 pages, General Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., 50 cents.

Prepared for the Evanston conference in late April, these background statements offer a wealth of discussion material on the moral and spiritual aspects of nuclear warfare. Furthermore, they are readable and interesting to the individual reader.—DET

Register Christian Opinions—directory of US Congress including committee assignments, prepared by General Boards of Social & Economic Relations, Temperance, World Peace and Woman's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church, 10 cents each, $1 per dozen, $7.50 per 100, $50 per 1000, Service De-

(please turn to page 15)

WORLD PEACE

What does man do with his money? How does he spend it?

Few things reveal more about a man's inner life than how he spends his money. His budget is a blueprint of his religion.

How much does he spend for his education—books, lectures, and travel —*after* he has graduated from school? How much does he give to the local church? How much for significant but poorly patronized organizations which represent the growing edge of the kingdom?

WORLD PEACE

NATIONAL BUDGET REVEALS MANY OF NATION'S BASIC VALUES

A national budget reveals the values which a nation considers precious. Every spring congressional committees spend many hours deciding what to do with $75 billion. This spring they are doing it again. During April there were hearings on that part of the budget called mutual security. "Mutual security" has a pleasant sound, for all of us like to be secure and experience mutuality.

Two Basic Parts

This part of the budget, for the fiscal year 1960, is divided into two basic parts.

They are as follows:

Military assistance and support	$2,435 million
Economic aid	$1,495 million

For the fiscal year of 1959 the figures for the same items were:

Military assistance and support	$2,265 million
Economic aid	$1,033 million

We rejoice to note the decrease of about $200 million in military aid and the increase of about $500 million in economic aid. Surely this is a trend in the right direction. It reflects the thinking of many persons both in and out of Washington that a prosperous stable economy gives inner strength to a nation, whereas military prowess may be superficial or futile or wasteful.

Military Assistance

About one-half the sum asked for military assistance is designated for the Far East and of this amount the bulk goes to Taiwan, Korea, and Viet Nam. About $1 billion is spent maintaining the military strength of these nations. This is as much as is being asked for the economic aid of the whole world. We are paying heavily for maintaining the nationalist government on Formosa and guarding the offshore islands of Matsu and Quemoy.

A better solution should be sought. One that has favor in our eyes is an overall agreement by which Taiwan would become a ward of the United Nations for ten years. The offshore islands would be governed from the mainland, and the People's Republic would be represented in the United Nations. Such steps should not only save money but make for peace and stability.

Economic Aid

About $1 billion is asked for foreign economic aid. This is more than last year and it is hoped that congress quickly approves every cent of it. But here are some principles which need emphasis whenever this part of the budget is considered.

(1) The United States, the richest nation on earth, should devote much more money to the economic development of the world. The truth is that

the per capita income of the United States is increasing, whereas the per capita income of many nations is decreasing. The gulf is widening. The Fifth World Order study conference said, "We could increase our support at least four times and still allocate for this purpose less than one percent of our gross national product."

(2) Along with economic aid there needs to go population control, for people are multiplying more rapidly than corn or rice or wheat. At this point the Protestant churches of the world and the population commission of the United Nations have a role to play.

(3) Economic aid should be given for the right motive, the motive of love and sympathy. It is tempting for citizens and congressmen to use the lower motive of hatred for communism. Aid given out of hate does not build the Kingdom of God.

(4) The underdeveloped nations of the world would be deeply appreciative if the United States would channel most of its aid through the United Nations. This would take aid out of the realm of cold war strategy and desirably magnify the United Nations.

(5) Congress should foresee foreign aid as a long-range program and declare its intention to continue these programs for an indefinite period. Surely the need will continue far into the future. Surely small nations need to have assurance concerning economic planning which they initiate with our encouragement.

Readers may find the name of their representatives in a copy of "Register Christian Opinion." The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee is Congressman Thomas E. Morgan, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.—CS

WITNESS ON MUTUAL SECURITY

Testimony by churchmen on the mutual security program during April was given by several churches and religious groups.

Perhaps the most significant statement was that by Dean Donald C. Stone of the University of Pittsburgh and a member of the department of international affairs of the National Council of Churches, designated to represent the department.

Moral Insights Presented

Dean Stone's statement set forth certain moral insights on the aid program. In addition 11 objectives were described. The following summary of his testimony covers these matters:

We are concerned with the extent to which present day official arguments justify both the military and economic components of the mutual security program almost exclusively on the basis of narrow self interest. They emphasize the value in counteracting Soviet imperialism, and imply that we can buy with our material surplus the support and friendship of countries whose help we need.

We are concerned with the criticisms which grow out of a naive expectancy that people of other countries should be grateful for the programs which we ourselves declare are carried out in self interest. How can right feelings and genuine mutuality be created among nations unless moral and psychological conditions essential to understanding, respect and cooperation are fostered?

Assistance Programs

It is believed that our country would be far more effective in achieving its stated objectives if the specific assistance programs, and the methods used in carrying them out, fulfilled more fully the moral and religious tenets which the National Council of Churches and its constitutent denominations have enunciated on several occasions before the committee.

In doing so, we would be infinitely more successful in creating the conditions under which collective security, international cooperation and economic progress can be realized. Moreover, a program under which the newly independent, emerging, and less developed countries would feel partners in a common enterprise aiming at achieving their freedom, stability, and social advancement.

We must develop a rationale that will meet the test of the collective conscience of mankind, and a test that must be morally and ethically sound.

These things must be done because we are concerned for people as people and for citizens of other countries as well as our own. Misery, ignorance, despotism and selfserving exploitation must be relieved wherever they exist so far as the abilities, resources and mercy of a people permit.

Poverty Intolerable

The great extremes of poverty and relative abundance in this world are intolerable to the Christian conscience. They will not be accepted for long by the peoples of depressed areas today—who through communication, education, transportation and other forces which have created a shrunken, closely-knit world—are determined that they should share in the better things of life.

Objectives

(1) The United States should assist their fellowmen in the emerging, newly independent and developing areas of the world to the full extent of capabilities on one hand, and absorptive capacities on the other.

(2) Economic and technical aid should be divorced from military considerations.

(3) Military assistance appropriations should be separated from economic and technical assistance aiming at the long-term economic and social development of less technologically advanced countries.

(4) Expanded programs of technical cooperation appear essential.

(5) It is evident that far larger sums of capital must be made available from public and private sources if any significant progress is to be made in many countries of the world toward increasing per capita income.

(6) Congress should establish these programs of assistance on a long-term basis of objectives, scope, financing and administration.

(7) We believe the objective of fostering the development and moral strength of other countries will be brought into sharper focus if the various tools or methods of providing economic and technical assistance are better integrated and coordinated.

(8) Joint working arrangements with other countries need to be emphasized. To be stressed also, is the fostering within the participating countries of indigenous organizations and staffs.

(9) More resourceful efforts are required in the recruitment and training of Americans for international service.

(10) To the extent that their administrative capacities permit, increasing emphasis should be placed on the use of the United Nations and other international organizations for the conduct of economic and technical cooperation programs.

(11) While the very nature of the types of assistance needed calls for heavy governmental responsibility, a maximum use of private initiative is to be encouraged. This includes such measures as broader guarantees to encourage private investment, the reduction of barriers to trade, and the fostering of private enterprise throughout the world.

—MISCELLANEY—

From the *American Swedish News Exchange* comes this comment:

An "atom knife" was successfully used for brain surgery for the first time by a Swedish medical team at Upsala university in December. Forty proton rays, directed from 18 different angles, were the surgical instruments.

The same method gives hope against malignant tumors and certain other serious afflictions. Moreover, there is less danger of harmful secondary effects than in previous ray treatments.

In *Look* magazine for Jan. 12, 1958, Bertrand Russell gave this comment:

"It is clear that both Russia and America could save nine-tenths of their present expenditure if they concluded an alliance and devoted themselves jointly to the preservation of of peace throughout the world. If they do not find means of lessening their present hostility, reciprocal fear will drive them further and further, until apart from immense armaments nothing beyond a bare subsistence will be left to their populations."

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

There is a healthy realism beginning to appear in relation to some of the biggest problems confronting our nation. To be sure this tendency is only nascent in the popular magazines which are under heavy pressures of advertising and sales appeal.

One big problem is the hard-headed economics of peacemaking. What would happen to industry and to jobs if a real limitation of the arms race could be undertaken?

The March 28 special issue of *The Nation* on the "Economic Hazard of Arms Reduction" is a good background for any serious discussion on this topic. An issue in February on barriers and prospects for peace furnishes additional background material.

The well informed reader will want to peruse two unusually incisive articles just published in another weekly. They are: "The Berlin Controversy" by James E. King Jr., which appeared in late April issues of *The New Republic*. The subtitle, "What Are We Prepared to Defend," more accurately states the purpose. The author sharply defines the ambiguity in our military strategy between the two objectives, to **deter** and to **defend.**

The moral and spiritual implications of current armaments are carefully discussed in the new Church Peace Mission study, "The Relation of the Gospel to the Crisis of Nuclear Power."

Moreover, it is encouraging to see the mass-circulation weeklies beginning to treat, however gingerly, such matters as radioactive fallout and the even larger problem of the disposal of radioactive wastes. A more robust and objective approach to such matters may eventuate as these problems are clarified.

IS NUCLEAR RETALIATION AN IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITY?

This writer recently had the rare opportunity to attend an Advanced Seminar on International Affairs sponsored by the Church Peace union. He wishes to express his deep appreciation for the rich experience of a week of thoughtful study and discussion.

Nuclear Retaliation

One very crucial issue was raised which there was not ample time to pursue. It involved the question of nuclear retaliation as a deterrent to a surprise attack on the United States by the Soviet Union.

Picture in your mind the situation into which we are now steadily and rapidly moving. Both sides are arming with intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missiles, in place, preaimed at the potential enemy, ready to be fired.

Estimates of American military experts are that Soviet and American power will be roughly equal during the next two or three years. By the end of that time, the present Soviet edge in missile development will have resulted in a definite advantage for them in terms of the number and destructive power of the missiles they will have available for immediate use.

At the present time and perhaps for the next year or two, this presents a genuine temptation to the US to strike now rather than wait for the time to come when it will be at a disadvantage. Some American military leaders have referred to this possibility as a "preemptive war."

Surprise Attack Possible

Assuming that the US does not succumb to this temptation, the question then arises, will the USSR be tempted to launch a surprise attack when it has gained this probably temporary but substantial advantage? Or suppose that the Soviet Union continues to make significant gains in the "cold war" in the course of

which country after country comes under Communist rule.

Will the US then be tempted to launch a desperate "preventive" war with a surprise nuclear attack on the USSR? Or if this possibility is seriously discussed by American military leaders, will Soviet leaders then become apprehensive about American intentions and decide to launch an attack without waiting to see what the US will do?

In short, soon we shall be in an extremely precarious situation, where changes in the fine "balance of terror" may lead rational, even cautious men to decide on "preventive war" and to make an all out nuclear attack on enemy bases.

At this point, it should be noted that the first attack, if it comes, will be on those enemy bases from which retaliatory missiles or bombers may be launched in an effort to knock out the enemy's ability to respond. Cities would only be a secondary objective for a later attack if deemed necessary.

The dilemma that we confront arises out of the fact that deterrents depend on the expectation of retaliation. Yet a surprise attack means that deterrents have failed and retaliation then becomes only an instrument of revenge and terror.

Retaliation is Immoral

Increased radioactive fallout will injure all people everywhere, and retaliation will almost certainly spread the war to the great metropolitan areas of the world with a terrible toll in human lives and the destruction of civil life. In reality, retaliation is both senseless and immoral.

But if the Russians are to be "deterred," they must believe in the virtual certainty of nuclear retaliation. This must be the officially announced and accepted policy, and if any question of withholding retaliation remains, it must only be in the mind of the chief of state lest Soviet intelligence ferret out the secret.

But what about the responsibility of the Christian to exercise his critical moral judgment in evaluating his nation's policy? What about the responsibility of a citizen in a democracy to seek to influence that policy in wise directions?

Citizens Should be Concerned

On such a crucial matter, Christians may discuss the problems of retaliation quietly, but they must not publicly call for a renunciation of nuclear revenge. Citizens must abdicate their democratic responsibility of stimulating and articulating public opinion when it comes to this delicate subject.

So it is that on the most vital issue of all—one which means life or death to tens of millions of enemies and friends alike—we are urged to surrender our conscience and our freedom. Can we do either and be loyal to God and to those values which give the nation its very reason for existence?

Christians Must Speak

This writer is convinced that the only adequate response for the Christian citizen is to speak out boldly, insistently and effectively for a complete renunciation of reliance upon nuclear weapons. We must strive to push our national leaders out of this blind alley down which they are now stumbling.

By so doing, we may enable our nation and the world to avoid the trap of mutual destruction.

The alternatives will also be fraught with the gravest peril for there is no escape from danger in our present world. —HW

St. Louis, 14 years ago, formed an organization of Negro citizens for the expressed purpose of electing a person of color to membership on the St. Louis Board of Education.

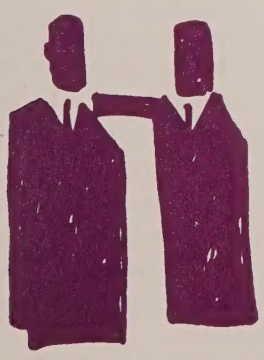
The Rev. John J. Hicks was the first man of his race to realize this goal at the recent election of the school committee in St. Louis.

The St. Louis school board is big business in the real sense of the term. It operates on a budget of $35 million per year, has 163 schools and a staff of maintenance people and teachers amounting to 5,000. Its pupil enrollment is just over 100,000, 40 percent of which is colored.

NEGRO METHODIST MINISTER ELECTED TO ST. LOUIS BOARD OF EDUCATION

This gigantic operation is under the general supervision of 12 board of education members. St. Louis won national recognition for its role in desegregation a few years ago and is a notable example in this regard. However, a Negro until this time has never been elected to the school board of this largest of cities on the Mississippi river.

With unbounded patience the committee for a representative school board urged the Rev. John J. Hicks, minister of the Union Memorial Methodist church, to become a candidate for the April 7 election.



Challenge Accepted

After due consideration, the minister accepted the challenge—not in terms of a political campaign, but rather in terms of a citizen's crusade. Possessing an excellent educational background as an experienced minister, he outlined his platform on the following issues:

(1) Economy in the school program by elimination of waste and spending.

(2) Improved teachers' salaries from the savings in waste.

(3) Job security for noninstructional personnel.

(4) Democracy and fair play in public school education.

(5) Elimination of the evils and spoils involved in the old patronage system.

In a field of ten candidates the Rev. Hicks came out second, polling 46,552 votes.

METHODIST LEADERS ASKED TO ASSIST IN ELECTION

One of the consequences of the Cincinnati Industrial Relations conference sponsored by The Methodist Church last year has been a special request by Sam Ezelle, executive secretary of Kentucky AFL-CIO. Upon his return from this conference, he asked interested and concerned Methodists to assist in supervising a recent union election in a 1,500 member local.

The Rev. John E. Weir, Methodist pastor said, "Everyone seemed to think our impartiality would mean a fair election."

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

METHODIST YOUTH HOLD 2nd INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

The first Methodist Youth Interracial conference was held April 18-20, 1958 in Detroit. Due to the success of this venture a second such conference was held again this spring on April 17-19 in Detroit.

Last year nearly 100 youth from both the Detroit and Lexington con-

ferences shared in the experience, and faced openly all the big questions of race relations.

This year the program was highlighted by every youth living in a home of a different race from his own. Likewise the outstanding leadership included Dr. Ernest Dixon of Nashville and the Rev. Jerry Walker of Chicago.

The youth discussed the "hot" issues in the workshops, which were:

(1) School relationship.
(2) Living in interracial communities.
(3) Opening the doors to church fellowship.
(4) The Bible speaks about race.
(5) Teenage social relationships.
(6) Your rights and the rights of others.
(7) Causes and beginnings of prejudice.

The workshop was sponsored by the Lexington and Detroit Conference Boards of Education and MYF, the Detroit Conference Board of Christian Social Relations and the General Board of Social and Economic Relations.

Delegates of youth and adult workers with youth from other conferences attended the workshop. The cost for the weekend was $7.50. The Rev. James Bristah of Detroit, Mich. was in charge of the conference.

GREAT CHANGE SEEN IN RULES FOR EMPLOYEES SINCE EARLY 1872

Now when six paid holidays and three weeks of paid vacation per year plus two coffee breaks per work day are normal, look at this list of rules for employees posted April 5, 1872 at the Mt. Cory Carriage & Wagon Works as published by Acme Steel company in *Acme Steel News:*

(1) Office employes will daily sweep the floors, dust the furniture, shelves and showcases.

(2) Each day fill lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks. Wash the windows once a week.

(3) Each clerk will bring in a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's business.

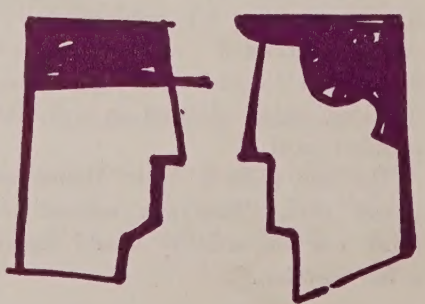
(4) Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to your individual taste.

(5) This office will open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. daily, except on the Sabbath, on which day it will remain closed. Each employee is expected to spend the Sabbath by attending church and contributing liberally to the cause of the Lord.

(6) Men employes will be given an evening off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go regularly to church.

(7) After an employee has spent 13 hours of labor in the office, he should spend the time reading the Bible and other good books while contemplating the glories and building up of the kingdom.

(8) Every employee should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years, so that he will not become a burden upon the charity of his betters.



(9) Any employee who smokes Spanish cigars, uses liquor in any form, gets shaved at a barber shop, or frequents pool and public halls, will give me good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.

(10) The employee who has performed his labors faithfully and without fault for a period of five years in my service, and who has been thrifty and attentive to his religious duties, and is looked upon by his fellowmen as a substantial and law abiding citizen, will be given an increase of five cents per day in his pay, providing a just return in profits from the business permits it.

BE WORTHY OF YOUR HIRE!
Zachary U. Geiger, Sole Proprietor
Mt. Cory Carriage & Wagon Works
April 5, 1872

ANTI-INTEGRATIONIST OUSTED

A Methodist ministerial student was fired by the church he was serving after objecting to what he called "propaganda" circulated at a meeting of Methodist laymen.

Thomas Reeves, of Birmingham Southern college, stated he was dismissed by the board of the Blue Springs Methodist church near Columbiana, Ala.

Reeves was present at a meeting in Birmingham at which a Methodist laymen's union was formed to work for maintaining church segregation. He told the gathering he did not favor integration but was opposed to parts of a booklet distributed at this meeting.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Americans stoked up a new cigarette record last year by smoking cigarettes at the rates of 185 packs for every person 15 years of age and older?

Last year's cost to smokers was over $5 billion. The federal, state and local taxes netted government $2 billion plus. In numbers the cigarette output was just over 470 billion cigarettes.

Lung Cancer Rises

. . . that the lung cancer rate in Japan has gone up 500 percent? Japanese doctors believe it is caused by contaminated air, since the larger number of deaths occurred in the heavy manufacturing areas where air contamination is the heaviest.

. . . that the Sears and Roebuck Acceptance corporation, which is a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck and Company, finances installment buying for Sears' stores, had an increase in profits of 98.6 percent this year over last year? This is a choice profit on installment contracts which this company owns amounting to well over $373 million as of Jan. 31.

. . . that reports from the justice and post office departments indicate that there are increasing numbers of complaints against reception of "hate mail?" Both departments have promised they will investigate the possibilities of new legislaton to see if laws can be drafted to prevent these "hate publications" from being sent through the mails.

Methodism itself seems to be infected with groups of misguided laymen who are spreading vicious material throughout the church.

It will be interesting to see if federal legislation can curb this unsavory and undesirable practice.

Catholic Running Mate?

. . . that *America*, a Catholic weekly magazine, says that both political parties will need Catholics, either as presidential or vice presidential candidates in 1960?

This magazine says, "The presidential candidate of either party must not necessarily be a Catholic, but he will be wise to be closely associated with a running mate who is one."

This article continued to say that if the Democrats nominate Sen. John F. Kennedy for president, or vice president, the Republicans will "need a Catholic to offset his appeal."

The magazine is edited by a board of 12 Jesuit priests of the United States and Canada.

. . . that a pay boost has been granted to the bricklayers in the Chicago area which brings their hourly pay scale now up to $4.07½ effective June 1? This will affect some 6,300 bricklayers in the area.

. . . that there are now more than $40 billion in private pension funds? One company alone, the American Telephone and Telegraph, has over $2.8 billions in its own pension fund. That of United States Steel is $1.1 billion.

. . . that according to Dr. Thomas S. Langner of Cornell university's psychiatry department, poverty is the most potent, single causative factor in mental illness?

. . . that Dave Beck, former boss of the 1.5 million member Teamsters union, was put to pasture by his own union organization on a $50 thousand yearly pension?

He is liable to a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and a $60 thousand fine. At this rate it would take him a couple of years of his pension money to pay off his fine. At the present time he is appealing his sentence.

. . . that the meat packers of the United States have until June 30, 1960 to put into operation more humane means of slaughter? It was in part the action of the General Board of Social and Economic Relations supporting this bill for humane slaughter that it finally received favorable support and was passed by congress.

Electrical Shock Treatment

It looks as if a new electrical shock treatment to stun animals will be adopted by some 150 slaughter houses in this country. Jewish ritual slaughter is an exception to this rule.

"Electrical stunning," as it is called, has been perfected to the point where it will cost less than one cent per animal to use. The trouble with this electrical shock method is that it causes such a sudden increase in blood pressure, it bursts the capillaries in the lungs. This makes it difficult to determine whether lung lesions were caused by electricity or by disease.

. . . that Gov. DiSalle of Ohio has signed into law the act to permit an unemployed worker to receive supplementary unemployment benefit at the same time he receives state unemployment compensation?

For some time Ohio was one of the few states where is was impossible for an unemployed worker to receive both public and private unemployment benefits. Now with this act it may not be long before the heavily industrialized state of Ohio will have two means of meeting the needs of the unemployed worker.

Methodist Lead Governorships

. . . that Methodists lead in governorships? Twelve of the nation's 50 governors are Methodists. Eight of the governors are Baptists, and eight are Roman Catholics. Seven are Lutheran, five are Presbyterian, three are Episcopalian, two are Congregationalists, one is Jewish, and one is Mormon. Two have no permanent affiliation.

When last a similar survey was conducted there were 13 Methodist governors.

The Methodist governors are:

John Patterson, Alabama; Paul Fannin, Arizona; J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware; Robert E. Smylie, Idaho;

William G. Stratton, Illinois; Herschel C. Loveless, Iowa; J. Millard Tawes, Maryland; Ralph G. Brooks, Nebraska; Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina; Buford Ellington, Tennessee; Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia and Gaylor A. Nelson, Wisconsin.

. . . that credit unions are booming in their life insurance business? The CUNA Mutual Insurance society of Madison, Wis. now has surpassed the $4 billion mark in insurance outstanding.

FARM BUREAU IS BIG BUSINESS

The Farm Bureau Cooperative association of Ohio is big business according to its 1958 annual report. Its dollar volume of business for 1958 was $69 million, the second highest in its history. This organization produces everything from plant food, feed, petroleum, seed and farm supplies to fertilizer.

This year it unveiled its new trademark which is called a landmark, a big "L" with a period in the center. Now you can discover spanking new petroleum trucks and gasoline pumps plus bags for feed, as well as labels

upon this feed, and fertilizer mills indicating continued growth of this state farm cooperative.

The Farm Bureau's grain terminal in Columbus has a capacity of 5½ million bushels of wheat. This is but one of several warehouses now taking care of farm grown food and fibre commodities.

MENTAL PATIENTS' REHABILITATION NEEDS URGENT ATTENTION

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations insists that one of the greatest needs to which the church must address itself is the institutional care of indigents and their rehabilitation into society.

Articles recently carried in Chicago papers have illustrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the state of Illinois a shocking condition exists in the care of mental patients and other indigents.

And this is true in state after state across the nation.

The *Chicago Daily Sun-Times* has set a very constructive direction in dealing with this matter in an editorial which appeared in the March 23, 1959 issue of the paper. Excerpts from this editorial follow:

Commission on Mental Health

The shameful condition of Illinois state hospitals should be of great interest to the members of the legislature who appropriate the money to run them. Because of overcrowding, understaffing or fire-hazard conditions all but two of the 13 state mental hospitals fail to meet the standards of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

The appalling conditions under which unfortunate patients are housed and cared for have been described in detail by Tom Littlewood of our Springfield bureau. Nevertheless, members of the legislature seem to have little knowledge about conditions and too little interest. . . .

The least the commission could do is seek professional assistance from the American Psychiatric Association and the Illinois Society for Mental Health. But it seems to us that the legislature would be far wiser to junk the "visiting" commission, as far as mental hospitals are concerned, and substitute a responsible commission on mental health, modeled after its own school problems commission.

Shapiro Bill Introduced

A bill (on mental health) to set up such a commission has been in-

troduced by Rep. Samuel H. Shapiro of Kankakee. It would consist of ten members from the senate and house and five public members appointed by the governor.

This would be a permanent commission and it would be charged with making as thorough studies of the state's mental health program and laws as the school commission does on school problems.

Would one more commission help? It would at least impress the legislature with its own responsibility to inform itself about mental health problems generally and the sad state of Illinois mental health hospitals in particular. The inclusion of outside members who should be specialists in the field will give legislators an opportunity to talk to experts. . . .

It is highly important that Methodist Christians begin to work diligently on such problems in their own communities and states.

For help with this problem write to the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

TEMPERANCE

Though some magazines and newspapers have changed policies to accept alcohol advertising there are still many that refuse to accept alcoholic beverage advertising of any kind.

Among these are at least 233 national magazines, with a total circulation exceeding 100 million that still refuse to accept this kind of advertising.

233 NATIONAL U.S. MAGAZINES REFUSE ALL ALCOHOL ADVERTISING

According to *Standard Rate and Data Guide Service* 233 magazines in the United States refuse to accept alcoholic beverage advertising.

These include 26 magazines with a circulation of one million or more and 18 between 300,000 and a million subscribers. Two of the magazines have a circulation exceeding 12 million copies per issue.

Here is a list of those having a million or more circulation:

	Circulation
This Week	12,640,045
Readers Digest	12,184,516
Ladies Home Journal	5,695,399
Good Housekeeping	4,465,515
Better Homes & Gardens	4,464,182
Family Weekly	4,406,148
Watch Tower Magazine	3,550,000
Football Program Magazine (all editions)	3,500,000
Woman's Day	3,246,545
American Home	3,213,205
Farm Journal	3,145,328
National Geographic	2,320,087
Scholastic Magazines (all editions)	2,200,000
Rural Electric Consumer (all editions)	2,011,386
Boy's Life	1,830,601
Parents' Magazine	1,784,735
Nation's Agriculture	1,642,974
Capper's Farmer	1,509,868
Progressive Farmer	1,390,778
Workbasket	1,362,237
Successful Farming	1,345,939
Popular Mechanics	1,325,735
Scholastic Roto	1,252,050
Scouting	1,250,604
Grit	1,028,405
Presbyterian Life	1,023,329
TOTAL	83,789,611

The 18 magazines having a circulation of 300,000 or over have a total of 12,446,992 paid readers, while the 36 magazines with circulations ranging from 100,000 up to the 300,000 mark include a paid subscriber aggregate of 5,866,315.

Newspapers Refuse Ads

Many of the newspapers in the United States also refuse to accept alcoholic beverage advertising of any kind. Here are some of the leading newspapers:

Minneapolis Star & Tribune	502,252
Des Moines Register & Tribune	345,146
Raleigh News & Observer-Times	259,034
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle-Times-Union	246,262
Salt Lake City Desert News-Telegram	184,454
Chattanooga News-Free Press	108,247
Christian Science Monitor	159,988

TEMPERANCE

N. CONWAY INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 15-19

Stonehurst manor at North Conway, N. H. will be headquarters for the fifth annual North Conway institute on June 15-19.

The institute is sponsored by the North Conway foundation, a religious oriented fellowship composed of representatives of the three major faiths. Participants will gather together to talk, pray and think about new ways to help families afflicted with alcoholism. Total cost of the institute will be approximately $55 plus travel.

Leaders include Dr. Ebbe Hoff, dean of graduate studies, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Raymond McCarthy, associate director, summer school of alcohol studies, Yale university; Dean Hudson Armerding, Gordon college, Mass.; the Rev. Norman Dettra, Pennsylvania Temperance league; Mrs. Doris Seldon, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Arthur Walmsley, executive secretary, Christian citizenship, national council, Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y.

Also the Rev. Mark Shedron, director, department of pastoral services, National Council of Churches; the Rev. David Works, president, North Conway foundation, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. Charles Francis Hall, bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire; Father Raymond Kennedy, S.J., Le Moyne college, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rabbi Joseph Klein, Temple Emanuel, Worcester, Mass. and the Rev. Robert Regan Jr., General Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

Others attending will be the Rev. Yvelin Gardner, National Council on Alcoholism, New York, N. Y.; John Park Lee, director of welfare agencies, United Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Camille Lambert, director, New Hampshire State Department of Health, division on alcoholism, Concord, N. H. and the Rev. Thomas Shipp, pastor, Lover's Lane Methodist church, Dallas, Tex.

Registration forms may be secured from the North Conway foundation, North Conway, N. H. or from the Rev. Robert Regan Jr., 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C.

IOWA MEHODISTS HOLD SEMINAR ON ALCOHOLISM

The Spencer district of the North Iowa conference in cooperation with the Mental Health institute of Cherokee, Iowa recently sponsored a one day seminar on alcoholism. There were 23 persons from surrounding areas participating.

Guest speakers were Dr. J. T. May, clinical director of the institute who told the group about the "Clinical and Medical Aspects of Alcoholism" and the Rev. Kurt E. Klopp, chaplain at the institute, who gave "The Minister's Approach to Alcoholism." Dr. R. L. Flenniken, chief clinical psychologist, discussed "Counseling with the Individual Alcoholic."

A representative of Alcoholics Anonymous from Storm Lake, Iowa related the work of AA and his own experience of being an alcoholic.

Highlighting the seminar was the talk on "Some Comments on the Psycho-dynamics of Alcoholism" by Dr. Hubert A. Carbone, director of psychiatric education and research for the mental health institute.

The seminar was a followup of the national seminar on the rehabilitation of alcoholics sponsored by the General Board of Temperance last November.

LEGISLATOR SAYS PORNOGRAPHY IS FACTOR IN DELINQUENCY

At the initial hearing of the postal operations subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service committee on April 23 Rep. Kathryn Granahan of Pennsylvania stated "that of particular concern was the mailing of obscene literature to children."

Mrs. Granahan observed that there is an "undoubted contribution that obscene literature makes to juvenile delinquency."

Realizing that the question of censorship must be dealt with when the matter of obscene literature is raised, she nonetheless believes that the problems associated with pornography can be minimized. The best answer is for aroused communities to remove the "smutty" material from the newsstands in their own communities.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield testified at the initial hearing on the problems of keeping sala-

cious literature out of the mails. At later hearings, it is expected that church and community leaders will be asked to testify giving suggestions that may be needed for better control legislation.

A number of bills have been introduced in the house relating to obscene literature that are being considered by the committee.

PROGRAM

The tremendous social problems related to alcohol point up the need for stricter liquor control legislation. Problems of safety and health are of particular concern. Controls are needed especially on the local and state level.

Study liquor laws

The local church commission will want to study the local and state liquor laws. Ask someone to bring in a report on types of sale, hours of sale, days on which sale is prohibited, etc.

If you live in a dry territory, check with the sheriff or police department to discover what evidence there is of bootlegging or other liquor law violations. Get their suggestions as to ways the commission can help law enforcement officials do a better job.

Law enforcement officials in dry communities or counties especially need the encouragement of commission members as they carry out their work. Disrespect for laws by some responsible citizens needs to be offset by a constant encouragement of enforcement officials by church leaders.

Action

Commission members will want to be alert to all action possibilities. When the granting of new liquor licenses is being considered, register a protest to the proper authorities. If a hearing is set, organize the community, hire a lawyer and seek to prevent the granting of the license.

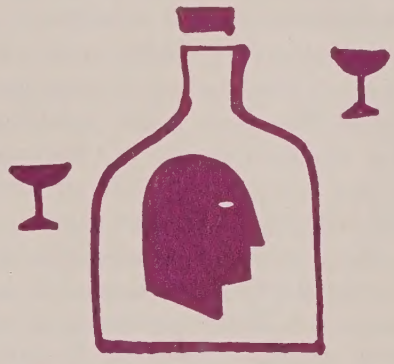
The same thing can be done when licenses are being renewed in certain instances. Be sure to learn the proper procedure for protesting. Get this information from your alcoholic beverage control board or other group of officials.

Your state temperance organization can supply information that will help you with these approaches.

If your city council or county commissioners make certain decisions regarding Sunday sale, hours of sale and other regulations, be sure they have an expression of your opinion on these matters.

Local option elections

Thirty-eight states allow some form of local option election on the sale of alcoholic beverages. Nineteen states allow elections in a county, city or town. If you live in one of these states and your city or county is now wet, begin laying plans to change this condition.



Local option elections take at least six months to organize. They require adequate planning, publicity and finances to be effective.

The major step in conducting an effective election requires a preliminary survey of the community to seek persons and groups who will cooperate. The ministerial association and all interested groups should be mobilized. An attorney should be selected. A financial drive is needed and a vital countywide or communitywide organization must be set up before the election is held.

Help in setting up a campaign may be secured from your state temperance organization or from the General Board of Temperance.

If the local option is not possible in your state and it is deemed desirable, contact your legislators and encourage them to introduce or support measures that would make it possible.

State issues

Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia now have legislation providing for chemical or drunkometer tests for drunk drivers. If your state does not have such a law, encourage your legislators to support such legislation. Also encourage your legislators to support legislation that would curb all liquor advertising originating in your state.

Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia now have state rehabilitation agencies for alcoholics. If your state does not have such a program, express your views to your legislators. Most of the states having these

(1) What new personnel do you financial support.

Other issues before the state legislature may be secured from your state temperance organization.

HAVE AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR TEMPERANCE THIS YEAR

This is the time of year to take a look at the effectiveness of your temperance program. It is also time to develop a dynamic plan and organization for the coming year.

Conference chairmen:

(1) What new personnel do you need on your board?

(2) Where there are vacancies, make your recommendations to the bishop. Seek top conference leadership with an accent on youth.

(3) Consult the district superintendents about his appointment of district directors where changes are needed. Have recommendations to make.

Choose vital, alert leaders who have personalities that attract.

Before you recommend a new director's name, check to see if he can attend the regional briefing conference.

If you have a qualified layman in the district, consider him for one of these positions.

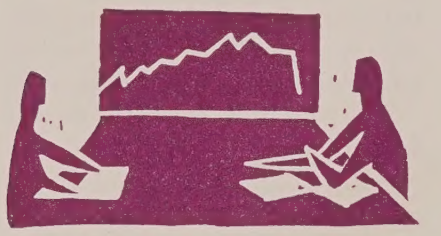
If the districts have district committees on Christian social relations, make sure the person responsible for

temperance is a vitally interested and dynamic leader.

District directors:

(1) Are you satisfied with your work this year? How many commissions on Christian social relations did you help organize? How much time have you given to the job?

(2) Have you done specialized reading in the fields of alcohol and alcoholism, smoking, narcotics, gambling, pornography and Sunday observance?



(3) If you are moving this year, help find an energetic capable person to recommend to your conference chairman and district superintendent as your replacement.

(4) Have you developed a well-rounded program of temperance education and action in your own church?

Local church chairmen:

(1) Recommend to your pastor and district superintendent any persons from your church who might be good district directors or members of a district committee on temperance or Christian social relations.

(2) Have you given attention to all matters relating to temperance in your church this year? Did you have educational programs? Does your church have AA groups meeting in it? Do you have a fellowship of alcoholics organized? Have you contacted your congressmen about national legislation on alcohol, gambling and obscene literature?

(3) What have you done about local gambling problems?

(4) Did you have an effective observance of commitment Sunday?

(5) Did you submit a budget to your commission on finance for your commission on Christian social relations work?

OKLAHOMA PROHIBITION LAW REPEALED AFTER 51 YEARS

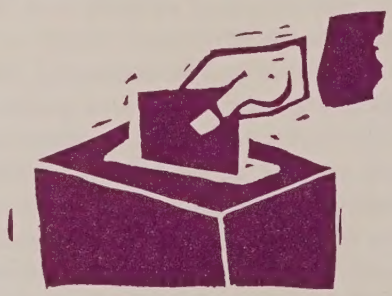
Oklahoma's legislature now has the job of setting up provisions for the liquor industry to legally move into the Sooner state.

Article 27 of the constitution now has been approved which repeals the prohibition law that has been in force for 51 years.

A seven man alcoholic beverage control board is being set up to supervise the new privately owned package stores soon to be making their appearance. Gleeful liquor wholesalers are rejoicing over a new legal market for their products.

A majority of 80,000 votes was cast in favor of the new constitutional article. Now there is the possibility that any town or city in Oklahoma with a population of 200 or more will soon have a package store.

Many important measures concerning the sale of liquor are still to be considered. Matters pertaining to the strict regulation, control, licensing and taxation are yet to be acted upon by the legislature.



A proposal which would have provided for local option elections on a county basis was defeated.

Observers generally are agreed that Gov. J. Howard Edmondson forced repeal by the simple means of vigorously enforcing the prohibition law for the first time. Thus he is credited with the favorable vote for repeal.

Leaders in the move to prevent repeal have predicted that Oklahoma will now have a steady increase in alcohol problems as a result of the increased availability of distilled spirits.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Sir Wilfred Grenfell at the beginning of his true awareness said, "When I first made up my mind that I wanted to be as perfect a citizen as I could, the first thing I did was swear off all alcoholic beverages."

No man is free who allows himself to become entangled with drugs. Nor is one entirely free until he subordinates self to the direction of God's will.

Freedom from "the law" in which the Christian rejoices, is not license to do as one pleases. "All things are lawful, but not all things are helpfull."—I Cor. 10:23

It is not enough, however, for Christians to make their ethical judgments on the basis only of what happens to their own lives. Love demands thoughtfulness of others.

Christians develop a sense of responsible freedom. The birth of social concern comes through realization of God's plan for life. It grows with the dawning consciousness of His Presence and purpose.

This is why we favor prohibition against any business whose operation and product result in widespread injury to individuals and society.

Even the wets in Oklahoma's repeal campaign insisted that the new control laws there would be more rigid than constitutional prohibition. Many dry voters believed just that.

We are not completely free until society is liberated from the combination of what Abraham Lincoln called "the twin relics of barbarism." He was as much opposed to the organized liquor traffic as to constitutional slavery.

Lincoln's oft-repeated declaration in 1855 is appropriate for these times. He said in an Illinois campaign, "I would rather lose my right hand than to sign a document that will tend to perpetuate the liquor traffic—never by licensing an evil can the evil be removed or weakened."

...at your service

(Continued from page 2)

partment, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C.

Included in the pamphlet are complete listings of senators by states, representatives by state and district, the membership roster of important committees of the US Senate and House of Representatives.

The booklet begins with helpful suggestions on specific steps individuals can take to express their opinions on national and international affairs. Steps for writing effective letters to congressional leaders are also included.

This is a *must* item for church leaders interested in understanding the Christian philosophy of government.

PACKETS

Packets on Alcoholism—two packets designed to help families of alcoholics and ministers cope with the problems of alcohol, General Board of Temperance, Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C., $1.75 per packet.

These two attractive packets have been assembled by the general board as part of its rehabilitation emphasis.

The "Family Packet on Alcoholism" is a collection of materials containing items specifically to help the families of alcoholics understand and cope with the problem. "Do's and "don'ts" for helping these people are included in special messages to wives, husbands and children. Friends of alcoholics will find it helpful too.

The "Pastor's Packet on Alcoholism" gives a brief but comprehensive orientation on the subject of alcoholism and the problems of counseling with alcoholics and their mates.

Of special interest is a reprint of a series of articles by the Rev. Thomas Shipp, who has done unusually successful work as a counselor in this field while carrying on a growing church program.—WW

Parents' Packets—two packets designed to help parents communicate with their children on important social issues, assembled by the General Board of Temperance, Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C., 30 cents per packet.

The "Parents' Packet on Alcohol" contains separate printed pieces designed to give parents background information on questions youth often ask about drinking.

Titles include "Alcohol and Family Life," "Home Problems with Alcohol" and "Mental Health for Tomorrow." Many of the materials are reprints from outstanding articles which have appeared in *The Christian Home*, a family magazine published by the editorial division of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church.

The "Parents' Packet on Gambling" also is designed to help parents answer youthful questions about the pros and cons of this social problem. Titles include "Something for Nothing? Why Not?," "Parents and the Spirit of Gambling" and "The Right Stakes."—WW

NEWSLETTERS

IUD Fact Sheet—a monthly newsletter, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington 6, D. C.

In this newsletter there is a great deal of the recent developments in labor-management affairs and labor legislation. It is somewhat more technical in its format than *Dateline*, but it is an excellent way of keeping posted on industrial union affairs. —ES

Religion and Labor Bulletin—published by the Religion and Labor Foundation, 3498 N. High Street, Columbus 14, Ohio.

Formerly, known as *Economic Justice*, this bulletin has excellent articles on labor and the church. It is well edited by Clair M. Cook, a Methodist minister who is its executive director. One receives this bulletin on becoming a member of the foundation.—ES

Dateline—Campbell, Victor E., published ten times a year by the Clergy-Industry Relations Department, National Association of Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

This is an excellent monthly newsletter, very readable, with excellent quotations that can be used in sermons and addresses of up-to-date material. The author is director of the Clergy-Industry Relations department of the NAM.—ES

LEAFLETS

Alcohol and Personality—by Robert H. Dovenmuehle, General Board of Temperance, Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C., 100 copies for $3.

"Alcohol and Personality" offers explanations of the widespread social usage of alcohol and its effect on human personality.

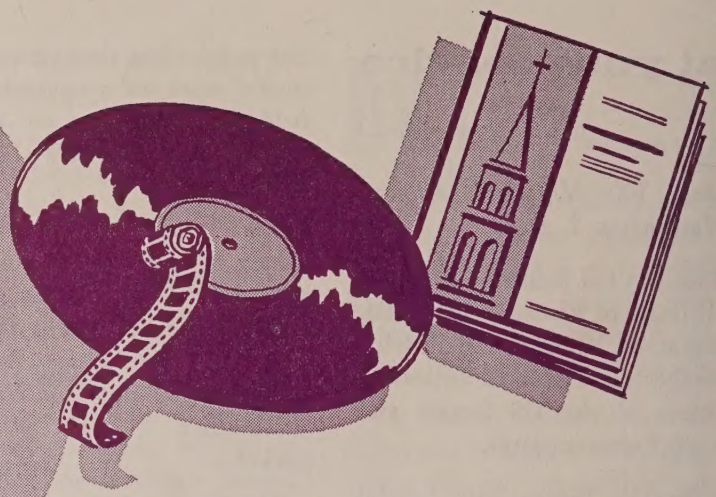
It presents many factors of why people drink and answers the frequent question, "Does alcohol stimulate?"

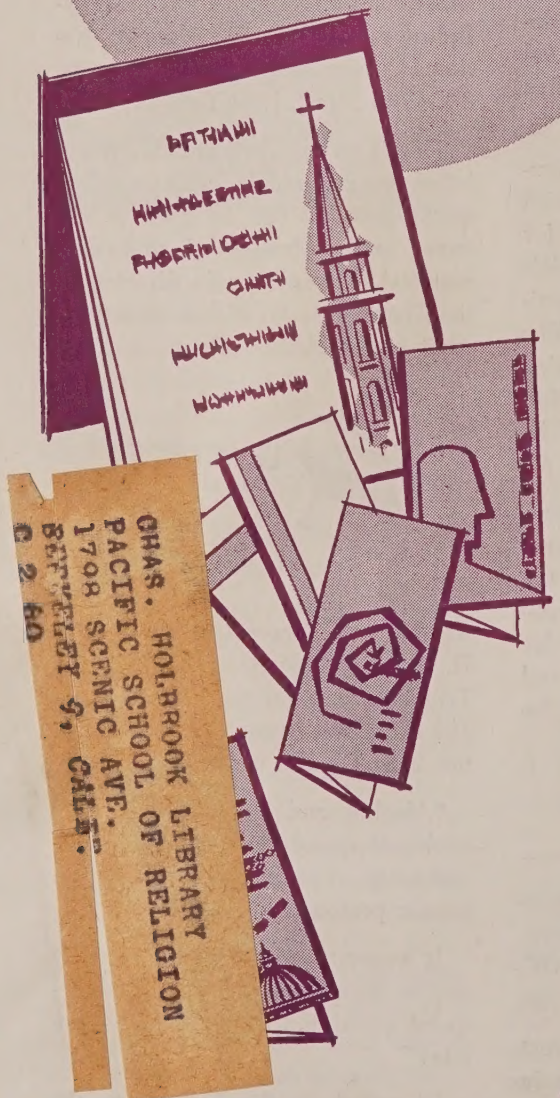
Discussed in the leaflet are the various ways in which alcohol has been used throughout recorded history—and its use today.

The author is assistant principal investigator of the Center for the Study of Aging and assistant professor of psychiatry, Duke University medical center, Durham, N. C.—WW

NEW! for YOU

a Christian Social Relations leader





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The following materials have been prepared jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church – General Board of Social & Economic Relations, General Board of Temperance, General Board of World Peace.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? 32 page handbook for the Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.25
NEW KIND OF BUILDING 35mm color filmstrip with 33 ⅓ rpm record, script & leader's guide	$6.00
YOUR CHURCH SERVES THE COMMUNITY & WORLD 25 page turnover chart spelling out issues and action for Commission on Christian Social Relations	$10.00
REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION leaflet listing U. S. Congressmen and Senators with committee assignments. Suggests action on national issues	$.10 $7.50 per 100 copies
SOCIAL ACTION PACKET selection of resource leaflets for local church Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.10 10c each in quantity
THE SOCIAL CREED statement of the official position of The Methodist Church on specific social issues	$.03 $1.50 per 100 copies
CONTACT a twice monthly news service for church leaders	$3.00 per year
BISHOP'S MESSAGE a current statement on social issues by the Methodist Council of Bishops	$3.00 per 100 copies

Order these materials for your church from

THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.